

## TRU

8. Fidelity; supposed honesty.  
Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob. x. 12.*
9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.  
I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*  
Expect no more from servants than is just.  
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*
- TO TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To place confidence in; to confide in.  
I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman with wind. *Benj. Jonson.*
2. To believe; to credit.  
Give me your hand: *trust* me you look well. *Shakespeare.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.  
When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence.  
Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,  
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*;  
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,  
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*  
Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *trust*,  
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently.  
Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*
6. To sell upon credit.  
TO TRUST. *v. n.*  
1. To be confident of something future.  
I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. *2 John.*  
From this grave, this dust,  
My God shall raise me up I *trust*. *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.  
The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*. *Isa. li. 5.*  
Sin never shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*. *Milton.*  
In this his satisfaction.  
Well you may fear too far  
—Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakespeare.*
4. To expect.  
The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*
- TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from *trust*.]  
1. One entrusted with any thing.  
Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.  
You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*
- TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from *trust*.]  
1. One who trusts.  
Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,  
To make it *truster* of your own report  
Against yourself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- TRUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.  
If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*
- TRUSTLESS. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.  
I beheld this fickle *trustless* state,  
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro. *Spenser.*
- TRUSTY. *adj.* [from *trust*.]  
1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.  
This dastard, at the battle of Poitiers,  
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,  
Like to a *trusty* 'quire, did run away. *Shakespeare.*
2. This *trusty* servant  
Shall pass between us. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 26.*  
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryd. Indian Emperor.*  
These prodigious treasures which flow'd in to him, he hurried under-ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Add.*
2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.  
When he saw no power might prevail,  
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Fairy 2.*  
The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,  
The *trusty* weapon fits on every side. *Dryden's En.*
- TRUTH. *n. f.* [truth, Sax.].  
1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.  
*Truth* is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

## TRU

- That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven is accounted a punctual *truth*. *Brown.*
- Persuasive words, impregn'd  
With reason to her seeming and with *truth*,  
This clue leads them through the maze of opinions  
And authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts.  
Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*
3. Purity from falsehood.  
So young and so untender?  
—So young, my lord, and true.  
—Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakespeare.*
4. Fidelity; constancy.  
The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,  
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*
5. Honesty; virtue.  
The money I tender for him in the court;  
If this will not suffice, it must appear  
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shakespeare.*
6. It is used sometimes by way of concession.  
She said, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matth. xv. 27.*
7. Exactness; conformity to rule.  
Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
8. Reality.  
In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only to be read as behest. *Hosier.*
9. Of a *TRUTH*, or in *TRUTH*. In reality.  
Of a *truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings xix. 17.*
- TRUTHIFICATION. *n. f.* [truthina, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.  
Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *truthification*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
- TO TRY. *v. a.* [trier, French].  
1. To examine; to make experiment of.  
Some among you have beheld me fighting,  
Come try upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*  
He cannot be a perfect man,  
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakespeare.*  
Doth not the ear try words, and the mouth taste meat? *Job.*  
2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.  
Thou know'st only good; but evil hath not try'd. *Milt.*  
Some to far Oasis shall be sold,  
Or try the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*  
With me the rocks of Scylla you have try'd,  
Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;  
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*
3. To examine as a judge.  
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.  
5. To bring to a decision, with out emphatical.  
Necesse hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, dust not try the matter by the sword. *2 Mac. xiv.*  
I'll try it out, and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
6. To act on as a test.  
The fire few'n times *tried* this;  
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,  
Which did never chafe amiss. *Shakespeare.*
7. To bring as to a test.  
The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James i. 3.*  
They open to themselves at length the way  
Up hither under long obedience try'd. *Milton.*
8. To essay; to attempt.  
Let us try advent'rous work. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine.  
After life  
Try'd in sharp tribulation and refin'd  
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*
- TO TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.  
TUB. *n. f.* [tube, tube, Dutch].  
1. A large open vessel of wood.  
In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where clothes are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 78.*  
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*  
Skillful coopers hoop their *tubs*  
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*
2. A state of salivation. I know not well why so called.  
Season the slaves  
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose cheek'd youth  
To th' *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
- TUBE. *n. f.* [tube, Fr. tubus, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long body.  
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*  
Dispers'd ethereal forms and down they fell. *Rafan.*  
Apost like which astrometer  
Through his glaz'd optic *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*  
This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth,  
The rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables there-  
on. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*
- TUBERCLE. *n. f.* [tubercle, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.  
A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a scirrhosity, or a crude tubercle. *Harvey on Consump.*
- TUBEROSE. *n. f.* A flower.  
The stalks of *tuberoses* run up four foot high more or less, the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth.  
Eternal spring, with smiling verdure here,  
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year.  
The *tuberoses* ever breathes and violets blow. *Garth's Dispens.*
- TUBEROUS. *adj.* [tubereus, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.  
Parts of *tuberosus* hematite shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*
- TUBULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.  
He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout resembling that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew's Museum.*
- TUBULE. *n. f.* [tubulus, Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body.  
As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them few shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules*, related to the fistulari or rather the vermiculari. *Woodward on Pessili.*
- TUBULATED. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Fistular; longitudo.  
The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
- TUCK. *n. f.* [tucka, Welsh, a knife; else, French; stocco, Italian.]  
1. A long narrow sword.  
If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,  
Our purpose may hold there. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd  
To free's sword from retentive scabbard;  
And after many a painful pluck,  
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras, p. i.*
2. A kind of net.  
The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carew.*
- TO TUCK. *v. n.* [from *tucken*, German.] To press. *Skinner.*  
1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading.  
She *tucked* up her vestments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*  
The sex, at the same time they are letting down their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The following age of females first *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to the air. *Addison.*  
Dick adst! *tuck* back thy hair,  
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*
2. To inclose, by tucking cloaths round.  
Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke on Education.*  
To *Tuck*. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.  
An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sha-p's Surgery.*
- TUCKER. *n. f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.  
A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison's Guardian.*
- TUCKETSONANCE. *n. f.* A word apparently derived from the French, but which I do not certainly understand; *tucket* is a hat, and *tonquer* is to strike.  
Let the trumpets found,  
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*
- TUG. *n. f.* [tugau, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*
- TUGSAY. *n. f.* [tuep'bag, Saxon; cuw, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.
- TUGGAFETY. *n. f.* [from *tugst* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk.  
His cloaths were strange, tho' coarse, and black, tho' bare;  
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been  
Velvet: but it was now, so much ground was seen,  
Became *tuggafety*. *Dante.*
- TUGT. *n. f.* [tuffe, French.]  
1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.  
Upon sweet hrier, a fine *tugt* or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*  
It is notorious for its growth smell, and *tugts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*  
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## TUG

- Near a living stream their mansion place  
Edg'd round with moss and *tugts* of matted grass. *Dryden.*  
The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, a *tugt* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinacle on the top of the head. *Addison's Spectator, N. 265.*
2. A cluster; a plump.  
Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before the delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tugt* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*  
My house is at the *tugt* of olives hard by. *Shakespeare.*  
With high woods the hills were crown'd;  
With *tugts* the valleys, and each fountain side,  
With borders long the rivers. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
In bow'r and field he fought, where any *tugt*  
Of grove, or garden-plot more pleasant,  
Their tendance, or plantation for delight. *Milton's P. L.*  
Under a *tugt* of shade, that on a green  
Stood whispering *tugt*, by a fresh fountain side  
They sat them down. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
- TO TUG. *v. a.* To adorn with a *tugt*; a doubtful word, not authorized by any competent writer.  
Sit beneath the shade  
Of solemn oaks, that *tugt* the swelling mounts,  
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*
- TUFTED. *adj.* [from *tugt*.] Growing in tufts or clusters.  
There does a fable cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,  
And cast a gleam over this *tugst* grove. *Milton.*  
Towers and battlements it fees,  
Bosom'd high in *tugst* trees,  
Where perhaps some beauty lies  
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*  
Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,  
That crown'd with *tugst* trees and springing corn,  
Like verdant isles the fable waste adorn. *Pope.*
- TUFTY. *adj.* [from *tugt*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.  
Let me strip thee of thy *tugst* coat,  
Spread thy ambrosiall stores. *Thomson's Summer.*
- TO TUG. *v. a.* [tugau, tugan, Saxon.]  
1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.  
No more *tug* one another thus, nor maul yourselves;  
receive  
Prize equal; conquers crown ye both: the lifts to others leave. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
These two masty pillars  
With horrible confusion to and fro  
He *tugst* d, he hook, till down they came, and drew  
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath,  
The whole roof after them, with bust of thunder. *Milton.*  
Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,  
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Rafan.*
2. To pull; to pluck.  
Priest, beware thy beard;  
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
There leaving him to his repose  
Secured from the pursuit of foes,  
And wanting nothing but a song,  
And a well tun'd theorbos hung  
Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His *tugst* d ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- TO TUG. *v. n.*  
1. To pull; to draw.  
The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at one oar. *Sandys.*  
Lead your thoughts to the galleys, there those wretched captives are chained to the oars they *tug* at. *Boyle.*  
There is such *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
2. Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,  
Content to work in prospect of the shore;  
But would not work at all, if not constrained before. *Dryd.*  
We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if instead of that we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out. *Addison on the State of War.*
2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.  
Cast your good counsels  
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune  
*Tug* for the time to come. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
His face is black and full of blood,  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that graft  
And *tugst* d for life. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI. p. ii.*  
They long wrestled and strenuously *tugst* d for their liberty with a no less magnanimous than constant pertinacity. *Hove.*  
Go now with some daring drug,  
Bait thy dicate, and while they *tug*,  
Thou to maintain the cruel strife,  
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Craighew.*